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that the undersigned bear testimony to the superiori-ty of Mr. Macauley's Pinnoforte Tuning, and as an artist in this line we have never, in our ex and as an actual it this line we have terry, in our ex-perience, seen him surpassed either in Europe or the United States. We are shorefore greatly indebted for the real and spirit with which he has persevered in regulating and tuning our Finnes during our stay in the city, and we therefore command him to the pub-lic as possessing a superiority over all others of simi-lar prevensions. A. BISCACCIANTI,

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[Signed]

The Ramie Plant.

From the 3, F. Herald.

WE are indebted to H. M. Whitney for the following luteresting account of the culture of the Ramie. We have frequently spoken of the adaptibility of certain Districts on the Islands for the culture of this plant, and hope that our readers will carefully peruse the article below : We have heretofore alluded to the introduc-

tion, into some of the Gulf States, of that remark able plant-the Ramie-and the extraordinary accounts that are given of its productiveness and profits. We have received from New Orleans, which is the headquarters of the district in which the plant is cultivated, a treatise full of interes SUGAR NOW COMING IN and for sale and of wonders, describing in minute detail its growth, the method of culture, and the manner of extracting the fibre from the plant. A careful study of its characteristics, and of the essentials to its successful cultivation, convinces us that it Crop of Sugar of superior quality, now coming is especially adapted to the rich soil and mild and for sale in quantities to suit by climate of Tollier Valley and of Southern Coll. climate of Tulare Valley and of Southern Call fornia generally. It promises such large profits. that, once introduced, it must soon become the great staple of that section of country. In view COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES of its great prospective value to the State, and the fact that but little is known to our people of its habits and mode of culture, we feel that we could not give up our space to more interesting

> common nettle, of which the hemp is also a variety. It is a native of Java, where it has long been cultivated for the English market, but owing to the rude manner and laborious handprocesses by which the fibre is extracted by the outives, the supply has been very limited. All that could be obtained, however, was eagerly bought up at high prices, and was secretly used by a few mills in France and Eegland, by mixing it with cotton for the manufacture of the most brilliant and costly tissues. The greater portion that found its way to Europe has been employed in the production of the finest face fabrics, for which it is far superior to the best flax fibre. It was introduced into New Orleans in March, 1867. and such has been its popularity that it has already been largely cultivated in Louisiana and Mississippi. A single planter in the latter State offers 500,000 plants for sale, and the planters generally are taking hold of it eagerly as a more reliable and profitable crop than either sugar or the South is even finer, longer, and stronger than

in the East Indies. finer fibre than Ses Island cotton is stronger first, and should be cut when about four feet than the best flax or hemp, and is as brilliant as high. Each growth will have less under-shoots,

ete, from three to live crops each year, each and roots are yet too tender to resist a heavy crop equal to the best gathered from hemp, and frost. the product of one acre of Ramie will yield, at A field of the Ramie thus advanced will give a

acre cultivated in cotton. by cutting it at the ground. From the ration a soil retaining water. 500 pounds of fibre per acre, said to be worth 40 | being manufactured in New Orleans. A single to 60 cents per pound in England. It is stated one, costing in that place \$225, is safficient to that leading houses in Manchester and New gin the crops of several large plantations. The York have engaged all that can be produced in stalks are ripe when they become brown. They

the South, and offer to farnish the capital neces- are submitted when freshly cut to the knives of sary to cultivate it. From all that is related of this wonderful away the bark, and remove the woody substance plant, it would seem that it is exposed to no and three-fourths of the resinous or gummy matsmall capital to produce a crop, propagates rap- operator. area for its successful growth is limited to a belt mass of fibre is again exposed to the action of the along the Gulf coast, and to the southern counties | machine, by which it is made soft and white, and of California, and perhaps the Valley of the title. spreads out like a piece of cloth, The moist, rich soil and the warm climate, free from heavy frosts, of the Tuiare Valley, ought to

produce it in perfection.

at the rate of one hundred for one. When propagated by cuttings, they should be a flat candlestick. from five to six inches in length, should be latt! Our architects seem only to work for show. nearly horizontally in the ground, so as to show We can hardly get a public edifice finished, a not more than an inch above the surface. The public hall or library, but it is found to be ill roots can be cut in pieces three or four inches in adapted to its purposes. If the architect can get length, and planted in the same manner.

and silk. It has been made the subject of nu- get what they want or not. merous experiments by a number of eminent | We go altogether too much for show and orna-French botanists, who as the results pronounce | ment, and that of the cheapest kind. Plaster and it stronger than the best Russian hemp; fifty | wood are made to assume the appearance of stone, per cent. stronger and better adapted for the bronze or iron. The heavy roofs of our modern manufacture of the finest laces than the best blocks in large cities are masses of inflammable grade of Belgian flax or lines fibre, and finally, material, almost inaccessible to water from their is it, senor?" politely sake the first. The other that it can be spun as fine as the fibre of flax, elevation, and useful only to spread a conflagra- stops, draws his revolver and covers his futerioand is twice as durable. The fabric made of the tion. Behind a showy front there is generally a contor, then takes out his watch and gives the Ramie thread, unmixed with other material, is as cheep and ill constructed building. In most of desired information. Number one thanks number strong and as lastrons as the most brilliant poplin. our cities a large part of the houses are wood, two, without the least surprise or remonstrance It can be mixed with either cotton, wool or silk, through which a configration in a dry season and at the measure of precaution.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

from the stalks, as practiced successfully by the by better building.

planters of Louisiana and Mississippi. In countries where the frosts are light, plantng may be done either in the spring or fall. In California, it would probably be better to plant after the first rains of November set in. It is of the first importance that the land should be deeply cultivated. Indeed, it is said that the land should be sub-soiled to a depth of at least twelve inches up to fourteen inches. This is the most expensive part of the cultivation. The first year it must be kept clear of weeds, but af ter that the plants will produce so many ratoons that no other vegetation can interfere with them. From this time the labor of cultivation is very light, it being only necessary to plow between the rows early in the spring, and to manure the plants in the winter where the soil requires it.

The plants are set out in rows eighteen inches apart—the rows themselves three feet apart. After every twenty rows a path should be left wide enough for the passage of a wagon in which to gather the Ramie without the wheels passing over the stalks.

and harrowed, furrows three or lour inches deep are run at intervals of every three feet, and so arranged that the water does not stand too long to them. In these furrows the plants are placed, requiring no more core than in planting aweet

Rooted plants, as well as cuttings, must be

When the field has been well plowed, cleaned

covered with earth nearly to the top. Roots ought to be covered with earth to a depth of two or three inches. As soon as the plants have reached a height of seven or eight inches, the tops are nipped off, when side-shoots will start from almost every leaf. When these side-shoots attain six inches in length, the plant has a bushy appearance. It is then hilled nearly to the top, and at the same time all weeds must be destroyed. It is now left to grow until it

reaches a height of three feet, when the stems

are all cut down even with the ground, or better, one inch below. The fibre of this first growth of stems can be cotton. In Java, the stems grow to a height of used, but it is not yet perfect, as the roots and only five or six feet, but in Louisiana they run up bulbs are not yet sufficiently large and there are to ten feet, with a diameter at the ground of yet too many side-shoots. A very short time two-fifths to four fifths of an inch. The fibre in after this cutting, many rations will make their appearance above the surface, when the whole work consists of keeping clear of weeds. This It is claimed for the Ramie that it yields a second growth will be much more rapid than the

and these will soon disappear altogether. It is a bardy and vigorous grower, and its In Mississippi, it is considered best to plant in growth is continuous. A crop once planted, will the spring or early summer, as the plants will stand for years without replenishing. It requires make roots eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, less labor to cultivate than cotton, is not de- and can then stand even severe frosts the followstroyed by worms, does not suffer by excess of ing winter, without being protected; but if they rein, and withstands the longest drought without are planted in August or September, they must injury. It will produce, in a suitable soil and be covered with straw or leaves, as the growth

cresent prices, six times the profit of the same rich return for many years without being replanted. The limited experience of American In a warm climate the plant is perennial, and cultivators, shows that the plant flourishes best the crops from it are taken, like those of cane, in a rich sandy loam, or in any soil having a subnew growth springs up at once, giving three, four. The process of extracting the fibre is very simand even five cuttings per annum in Texas, Louis- ple and inexpensive. It is effected by a machine inca. Mississippi and Alabama. It prefers a rich. invented by Dr. Benito Rocal, who was the first sandy soil, but its growth is so vigorous it will to introduce the cultivation of the Ramie into flourish in any rich soil. It yields from 600 to the South. Hundreds of these machines are

special danger in a suitable climate, has no ter, the rubbish failing to the ground, and the enemies, requires but little labor, needs but a fibre remaining uninjured in the hands of the idly, yields largely, commands a ready market at The skeins of fibre are then steeped in water, a high price for all that can be produced, and the to soften or decompose the remaining our-fourth market is never likely to be over-stocked, as the of gum. After being thoroughly saturated, this

Modern Buildings. We have a great deal of fancy architecture in The plant is started with root-cuttings, planted this country. We had an era of Grecian imitathree inches in the ground, which should be tion, in which public and private edifices were plowed twelve inches deep, well pulverized and alike constructed on the model of the Parthenon. cleaned of all weedy roots by working it in for. Then came the rage for Gothic style, as it is poprows three feet apart. The roots are then planted utarly called. Churches and cottages were alike one yard apart. These will soon aprout and run adorned with spires, pinnacles, crotchets, and all m into many stems, appearing like a bush. As the gimerackery of the style. Now the Mansard soon as these stems are eight inches high, they style is all the go; and city halls, blocks of stores, are bound down to the ground and covered with and low dwellings are alike surmounted and often earth, leaving nothing but the tips visible. In | weighted down by its massive roofs. But it must four or five weeks all these stems will become be confessed that we have not yet learned the art powerful roots, and young plants will spring from of adapting buildings to the purposes for which them. These are cut off and transplanted, they are intended, and that we do not know how Menotime the mother plant will again sprout, to construct a city and hardly a dwelling. When and can be treated as before. It can be propa- a fashion sets in everybody follows it with a rush, gated by layers, cuttings and divisions of the and without discrimination. The Mansard roof roots, with great rapidity, and can be multiplied looks well on a lofty and massive building, but on a one-story bouse it looks like an extinguisher on

up a showy front, and put plenty of columns, pil-We have given a sketch of the origin, the lasters and plaster mondlings on the inside, he is yield, and the mode of propagating the Ramie content, without caring whether abuilding is well plant, with a statement of the extraordinary ventilated and lighted or otherwise adapted to its textile fibre extracted from it. If half that is purposes, and building committees are generally claimed for it prove reality, it must soon sup- not remarkably competent to decide from an inplant, for certain fabrics, Sea Island cotton, flax spection of his plans whether they are going to

Hawaiian RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space Measured in 1 w. 1 m. 2 m. 3 m. 5 m. 12 m. Sompared Type. # Lines - Linch. | 5 t co v 2 co | 8 5 co v 2 co | 8 co v 2 co #ig- Brainnes Cards, when preposed for one pair, are allered a discount from these rates, which are he transient adve

or with two or more of these, producing a variety with a high wood, such as we very often have, of tissues of great strength, beauty, and flueness. | sweeps with irrematible fury; and even our build-We have already described the mode of propa- logs of brick and atone afford very little resistgating the plant from sections of the root, from suce to fire. When once it gets inside, e-erycuttings and layers. For the benefit of those thing is consumed and only the bare walls are who wish to experiment apon it, we give the teft. Every year millions of property are demethod of field culture and of extracting the fibre stroyed by fire, much of which might be avoided

> But it is not only in security, but in providing for convenience and health that we are deficient. The houses of the wealthy are well provided with the means of comfort, though there is a great deficiency in ventilation, which our modern formers system of heating renders doubly necessary, while our ordinary dwellings are commonly ill arranged. and the tenement houses in our large cities, where bundreds of the poorer classes are crowded together, are simply abominable, and a diegrace to anything calling itself civilization. We are begioning to learn the value of broad streets, and in our older cities millions are yearly spent in widening the laues which were dignified with the name of streets, the model of which came from the cities of the old world; but we have not yet avented a smooth, missels and permanent pavement for them, so that there is an immense deal of wear and a constant pulling up and putting down; nor have we yet got the best way of transportation of passengers and traffic from one part

of a large city to another. Dr. Franklin somewhere expresses the opinion that buildings ought to be creeted to stand a hundred years. Except in the cases of some public edifices, we doubt the wisdom of his opinion. Our ideas of comfort and convenience are progressive. In our modern buildings we want water and gas, which were unknown in Franklin's time. Another generation will perhaps want heat distributed through its dwellings; and thorough ventilation will be another of its demands, together with other conveniences now unthought of. When such improvements are awaiting as it is hardly worth while to erect massive structures to last two or three generations. Even now the buildings in the streets are torn down to make room for better ones every twenty years or so, though by no means worn out. It is indeed doubtful whether any building ought to be occupied by human beings so long a time as a century. It is found that hospitals after being occupid a certain time, become so impregnated in their walls and floors with the germs of disease an to become sources of infection instead of ence The same must be the case with our ordinary ment houses, and perhaps, though to a less degree, the lodgment of human effluxia in our ordinary dwellings must render thom unhealthy. Each generation perhaps ought, from sanitary considerations, to erect its own dwellings. At any rate, the sad experience of Portland and Chicago ought to teach us to avoid the terrible disasters to which they have been subjected. A city of wooden buildings, with an inflammable pavement ramifying through them, ought not to built twice upon the same spot, and for the ideal city of the future, combining security, convenience, health, easy communication, thorough sewerage, abundant light and heat, well arranged and adapted public and private edifices, we must

CATHOLIC CONGRESSIE.-The Congresses of the Old and New Catholics in Germany, which were looked forward to with so much interest, have at fast been held. The New Catholics are those in favor of Papal Infallibility, and the Old are those opposed to it. The Congress of the former was held at Mayence. It was noted that most of the prelates who had first opposed the infallihility logms, but afterwards submitted to it, were absent. They attacked the anti-infallibilists in an measured terms; but their bitterest words were against Prince Bismarck, whom they denounced, while they warned him to desist from his attempt to overthrow Romanism in Germany. The recent political changes in Germany were loudly deplored. The presence of Victor Emmanuel in Rome was pronounced intelerable, and the Conthe machine, which strip off the leaves, scraps gress in one of its resolutions declared emphasically that the Catholics of Germany would never be satisfied until the Italian authorities had been driven from Rome and the temporal power of the

> Pone restored. The Congress adjourned with the pledge to resist to the best of their power the forther spreading of the "anti-infallibilist hereay" and the interference of the governments of Francis and other German states with ecclesisatical affairs. and to work uncessingly for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The liberal organs throughout Germany denounce the work of this Congress as dangerous to the country, and even most of the conservative journals com ment-unfavorably upon it.

The proceedings of the Old Catholic Congress at Munich attracted still more attention. The attendance was immense, six thousand persons being present at one time. Every country in En rope was represented, and the King of Spain instructed one of his ambassadors to go to Munich and report on the deliberations of the Congress. A letter was rend from the Hungarian Bishop Strossmeyer, who had borne so conspicuous a part in the Ecumenical Council, and who now declared his cordial sympathies with the Old Cathollo movement. The pistform adopted evidently the work of Dr. Dollinger, reaffirms the principles set forth at the Old Catholic Convention of Holears, and, in addition, demands the expulsion of the Jesuita from Austria. It is also recommended that negotiations be opened with the Protestnote, with a view to the ultimate reunion of the two churches

Mas. McFamaso Richannson says of her husband: " Many men and women have clasped my hand to say through tears, 'He was the best friend I ever had.' Many, with lips trembling with emotion, have said to me, "He helped me when I was discouraged. I owe more than I can asy to his encouraging word and his friendly aid." Many men and women, with tongue and pen, have said, 'I feel myself better, more loving to man, more trustful to God, for having known this man." Which one does she refer to?

A PICTURE OF LEVE IN MEXICO.-Two gentlemen of the highest rank in society meet in the evening in a street in the capital. "What o'clock